

A NEW *DARJILINGIA* (SYMPHYTA: TENTHREDINIDAE)  
FROM TAIWAN

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*Abstract.*—*Darjilingia varia* sp. nov. from Taiwan is described and illustrated.

*Key Words:* *Darjilingia*, Tenthredinidae

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The genus *Darjilingia* was known only by its type species, *D. gribodoi* (Konow), from India (Himalayas) and Burma. It probably does not occur in Borneo as Konow stated (Konow 1896; Malaise 1934). Malaise (1963) questionably recorded the genus from Formosa. Through the courtesy of Dr. A. Shinohara, Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, I had an opportunity to examine four specimens of *Darjilingia* that he collected in Taiwan in 1976 and 1977. These specimens represent a new species, and I describe the species below. They are the first definite record of *Darjilingia* from Taiwan.

*Darjilingia varia* Togashi, NEW SPECIES  
(Figs. 1-18)

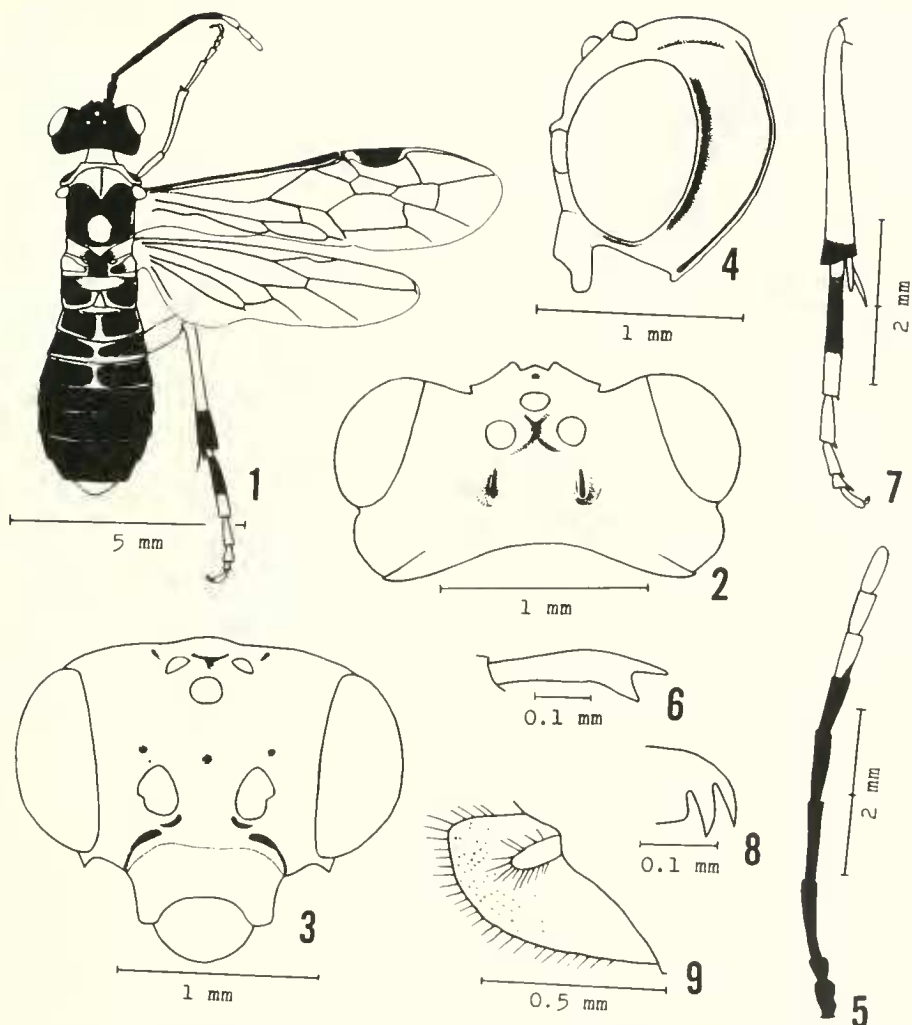
Female.—Length 8.5 mm. Head and thorax black, with following parts yellowish white: clypeus, labrum, mandible except for apex, maxillary and labial palpi, posterior margin of pronotum, oval macula on mesoscutellum, cenchri, metascutellum, a small spot on upper portion and an elongate macula on lower portion of mesopleuron (Fig. 15), and posterior portion of mesepipimeron. Apex of mandible red. Parapteron, tegula, and a small spot on central portion of mesonotal lateral lobes (Fig. 12) reddish yellow. Wings hyaline, stigma except for basal portion and veins dark brown. Basal por-

tion of stigma of forewing whitish (Fig. 1). Legs reddish brown but all coxae, trochanters, and basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  of hind femur yellowish white; knee of hind femur, apical portion of hind tibia, and hind basitarsus except for apical  $\frac{1}{3}$  black; apical  $\frac{1}{3}$  of hind basitarsus and following four segments of hind tarsus yellowish white (Fig. 7). Abdomen reddish brown but 1st tergite and 5th to 8th tergites dark brown or with large dark brown maculae (Fig. 1); 9th tergite yellowish white; 8th sternite, 2nd valvifer, and sawsheath dark brown to black.

Head seen from above transverse; post-ocellar area slightly convex; lateral furrows distinct and deep; postocellar and interocellar furrows slightly depressed (Fig. 2); OOL:POL:OCL = 1.7:1.0:2.4; lateral and median foveae slightly depressed; ratio between antenno-ocular distance and distance between antennal sockets about 0.7:1.0; apical margin of clypeus as in Fig. 3; occipital carina distinct but upper portion nearly obsolete (Figs. 2, 4); post-orbital groove distinct (Fig. 4); malar space narrow, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as diameter of front ocellus.

Antenna (Fig. 5) nearly as long as costa of forewing; relative lengths of segments about 1.6:1.0:3.6:3.5:3.2:2.5:2.0:1.8:2.2.

*Thorax:* normal; mesoscutellum slightly raised. Wing venation as in Fig. 1; anal cell of hindwing sessile. Legs: front inner tibial



Figs. 1-9. *Darjilingia varia* Togashi sp. nov. 1, dorsal view (paratype); 2, head, dorsal view; 3, head, front view; 4, head, profile; 5, antenna, lateral view; 6, front inner tibial spur, lateral view; 7, hind tibia and tarsus, lateral view; 8, tarsal claw; 9, sawsheath, lateral view.

spur as in Fig. 6; tarsal claw with a large inner tooth, and with distinct basal lobe (Fig. 8); hind basitarsus slightly longer than following four segments combined (ratio between them about 1.00:1.07).

*Abdomen*: sawsheath as in Fig. 9.

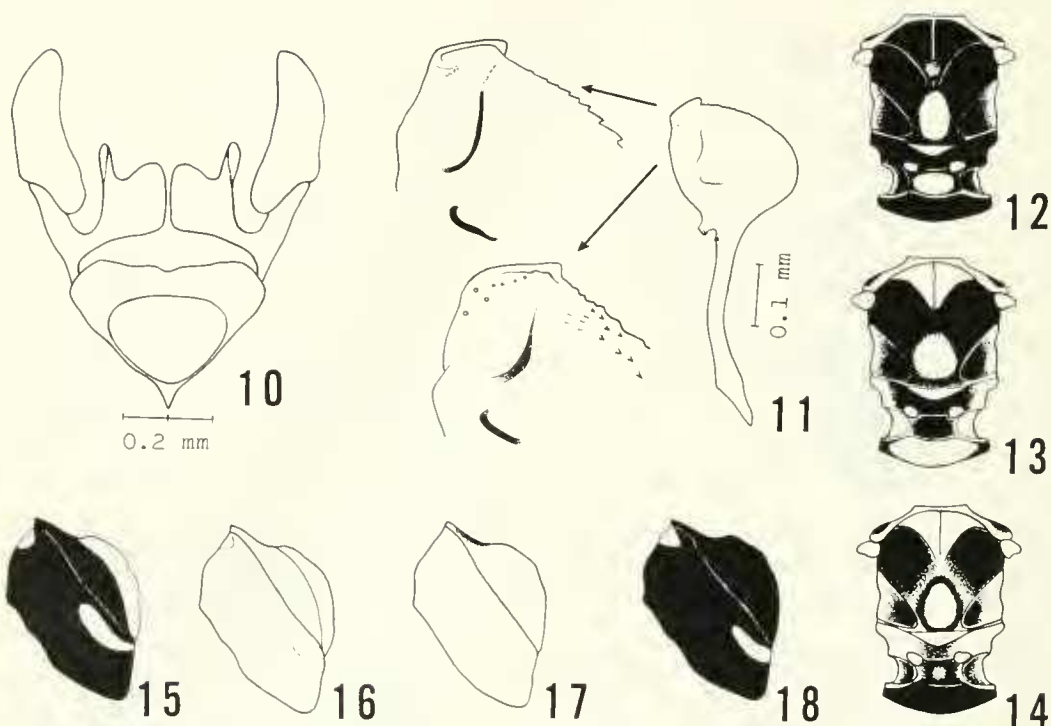
*Punctuation*.—Head and thorax nearly impunctate, shining; abdominal tergites nearly impunctate, shining.

*Male*.—Length 7.5 mm. Coloration as in female but 2nd to 6th tergites reddish brown,

and last two abdominal segments yellowish white. Structures as in female except for sexual segments. Male genitalia and penis valve as in Figs. 10 and 11.

*Holotype*: female, 13. III. 1977, Wushe, Taiwan.

*Paratypes*: 1 female, 4. V. 1976, Meifeng-Sungkang, Taiwan; 1 male, 3. V. 1978, Nanshanchi, Taiwan; 1 female, 13. III. 1979, Wulai, Taiwan. Holotype and two paratypes (female and male) are deposited in the



Figs. 10-13. Figs. 10-11. Male genitalia and penis valve of *D. varia* sp. nov. 10, male genitalia; 11, penis valve. Figs. 12-14. Colour pattern of thorax of *D. varia* sp. nov. 12, typical form (holotype); 13 and 14, variations (paratypes). Figs. 15-18. Colour pattern of mesopleuron of *D. varia* sp. nov. 15, typical form (holotype); 16 and 17, variations (female paratypes); 18, typical form (male paratype).

Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. One paratype is deposited in the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.

**Variation.**—The coloration of the praescutum is reddish brown in the paratypes (Figs. 13, 14). The coloration of the metascutellum varies from black (Fig. 13) to yellowish white (Fig. 12), and the coloration of the mesopleuron varies from black (Fig. 15) to pale reddish yellow (Fig. 17). Also, the coloration of the abdomen is dark to light reddish yellow.

**Remarks.**—This new species closely resembles *D. gribodoi* (Konow 1896) from Borneo (?), Burma, and India (Darjeeling, Khasia Hills, and Assam), but it is easily distinguished from *gribodoi* by the coloration of the basal three segments of the an-

tenna (in *gribodoi*, the basal three segments of the antenna are reddish yellow to reddish brown), by the coloration of the apical portion of the hind tibia and hind basitarsus (in *gribodoi*, the legs are reddish yellow except for the basal portion of the coxae, and the hind basitarsus is black), and by the length of the antenna (in *gribodoi*, the antenna is nearly as long as the body length).

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